

Soviet Blames Plant Workers For Underestimating Disaster

By Andrew Rosenthal
The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Soviet officials in a news conference Tuesday blamed workers at the Chernobyl nuclear plant for underestimating the gravity of the accident there. They also brushed off Western complaints about limited information and slow reporting on the disaster.

The officials said the most probable cause of the accident was a chemical explosion. They revealed that the evacuation of the area around the four-reactor complex did not begin until 36 hours after the incident.

But little other new information emerged from the news conference by six officials. They answered a half-dozen written questions but took only four oral queries from reporters.

None of the officials said whether the fire in the graphite core of the reactor has been extinguished.

The officials, including the top atomic energy official and the head of the government inquiry, also gave conflicting data on the radiation emitted at Chernobyl.

One official insisted that the Soviet Union informed the International Atomic Energy Agency of the accident three days before the agency said it got the report. He dismissed Western criticism about the handling of the disaster as anti-Soviet propaganda.

The officials said 204 persons had been hospitalized for radiation poisoning; earlier an official had listed 197. The Soviet Union has said that two persons were killed.



President François Mitterrand of France, center, during talks with President Ronald Reagan in Tokyo on Tuesday. The French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, is at right.



Boxes of lettuce were discarded in Rome's central market when Italian officials prohibited the sale of certain fresh green vegetables after the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

France, U.S. End Dispute Over Raid U.S. Hails Conference, But Results Are Unclear

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — President Ronald Reagan basked Tuesday in the glow of a congenial economic summit conference that outwardly went well, but whose tangible results are much in doubt.

The White House communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan, called the trip "a major success," and the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the summit meeting had produced "a plan for action" to defeat state-sponsored terrorism.

Despite the self-congratulation, officials from the United States and other allied nations acknowledged that it was uncertain what the ringing declarations adopted in Tokyo would accomplish.

A Canadian official who was strongly supportive of the summit declaration on terrorism said, "It remains to be seen whether we can translate these fine-sounding words into actual deeds."

Even before the ink was dry on what Secretary of State George P. Shultz called "a terrific statement" opposing state-sponsored terrorism, Japanese and French officials were interpreting the list of specific measures called for in the resolution as discretionary, meaning that each nation could decide for itself what to do.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Mr. Reagan's staunchest ally on terrorism and many other issues, said Tuesday that the actions specified in the resolution applied only to Libya. She said that neither Britain nor the United States interpreted the statement as "carte blanche" to take military actions.

There were similar reservations about other declarations adopted at the 12th economic summit conference.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d called the conference "a very substantive economic meeting." But he and others said it would take many months, perhaps a year, to determine whether the international currency reforms approved in Tokyo would have an impact on the huge U.S. trade deficit.

A wait-and-see attitude also developed about another resolution that was adopted with great fanfare, a declaration on nuclear safety inspired by the accident at the Soviet reactor at Chernobyl.

Summit Leaders Plan to Improve Coordination Of Economies

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Leaders of the seven major industrialized democracies, concluding their annual economic summit conference on a cooperative note, formally called Tuesday for improvements in joint management of their economies with a goal of sustained growth and prosperity.

However, they left unresolved some troublesome issues in drafting a six-page Tokyo Economic Declaration that was released after three days of meetings.

European and Japanese leaders declined, for example, to include agriculture in a new round of trade talks for which they expect their finance ministers to set a date for when they meet this September.

President Ronald Reagan had gone into the annual summit of the seven major industrial democracies hoping to gain some concession on agricultural problems for American farmers and the political pressure of U.S. elections this fall.

The leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, the United States, Japan, Italy and Canada, said in their economic declaration that the move toward increased efforts at coordination was designed to sustain the current trend of economic growth.

American officials described it as the most ambitious attempt at coordination since the 1973 collapse of the rigid system for world currencies established in 1944 at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

The conference concluded with a failure for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to persuade the other countries to help arrest the rise in the value of the yen against the dollar, which American officials have wanted left to market forces.

Japanese officials had minimized the importance of such an agreement, but Japanese exporters and many of Mr. Nakasone's fellow politicians have bitterly complained about the need for such relief measures.

"[We] made great efforts," Mr. Nakasone said to convince the other leaders "that too rapid a rise in the yen cannot be tolerated by Japanese business." Reuters reported from Tokyo. As a result of his failure, the dollar dropped to a record low of 164.85 yen.

Mr. Reagan was to leave Wednesday morning for Washington after a press conference here to be broadcast live on American television, reflecting the view among Mr. Reagan's advisers that this conference has been one of his most successful ventures in international diplomacy.

Mr. Reagan's longest overseas trip as president — a 13-day tour of Asia and the Pacific — was capped by agreement here by the other six nations to U.S. positions on international economic cooperation and resistance to terrorism.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Reagan's top economic adviser here and a principal force in shaping the economic declaration, acknowledged after its release that there was "a danger of agriculture trade war."

"There's an appreciation of that on the part of the summit participants, and a genuine desire to do what they can to avoid it," he said.

Mr. Baker, in the overall tone of

EC Broadly Backs Ban on Imports Of Fresh Food From East Europe

BRUSSELS — European Community nations on Tuesday broadly backed proposals for a ban on fresh food imports from Eastern Europe after the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Ukraine but failed to agree on details, West German sources said.

Representatives of the 12 member nations, anxious to ally public U.S. experts predict that the nuclear accident will not cause food shortages. Page 4.

fears about the spread of radioactivity from the Soviet plant, were unanimous in approving such a ban in principle, the sources said.

They will meet again Wednesday to try to reach agreement on proposals put forward by the European Commission earlier Tuesday.

The plan would involve a temporary but indefinite ban on imports of fresh milk, meat, fruit, vegetables and freshwater fish from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. East Germany was apparently left off the list because of West German concerns about the free movement of goods and people between the two.

A commission spokesman said at a news conference later that the proposed suspension would also include fresh meat.

He said EC countries would be asked not to impose stricter food safety standards on imports from other member countries than on food produced within their own frontiers.

Asked why the suspension would not apply to Austria and Yugoslavia, which have small areas of territory within 1,000 kilometers (625 miles) of Chernobyl, an EC official said, "In these countries we know what is going on, in other countries we do not know."

The commission is also recommending that member nations coordinate measures to control the radioactivity in food traded generally in the community, a spokesman said.

The official said the recommendation, designed to prevent radioactivity controls from interfering with the free movement of food products within the EC, includes proposed maximum radioactivity levels. He did not give details about the proposed levels.

The official said that in choosing the countries to be included on the list, the commission had worked on the general principle that they should have territory within 1,000 kilometers of Chernobyl.

In Copenhagen, radiation experts from East and West Europe started a one-day meeting Tuesday to draw up guidelines for countries affected by radioactivity from Chernobyl.

Officials at the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva, which called the Copenhagen meeting, said advisers from 10 countries, including a Soviet embassy aide, were attending.

■ **Austria Tightens Controls**
Austria tightened measures against radioactive fallout from the Soviet Union, putting into effect a ban on the sale of vegetables grown in the open and stepping up border controls.

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Berlin Suspect Implicates Syria in 2d German Blast

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — A Jordanian arrested in connection with the explosion in a West Berlin discotheque has confessed to another terrorist bombing in the city, which he said was organized by the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin, according to reliable sources.

The suspect, Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi, has also told police that he received training in Syria and that the explosives for the terrorist action — an attack on the German-Arab Friendship Society in West Berlin on March 29 — were picked up from the Syrian mission on the Communist side of the divided city.

Manfred Ganschow, head of a special police commission investigating the explosion at La Belle Discotheque on April 5, said at a news conference in West Berlin that two other Arabs had been arrested in connection with the March 29 bombing and had admitted involvement along with Mr. Hasi and his brother, Nezar Hendawi.

Mr. Hendawi, who has been charged in London with trying to blow up an El Al flight last month, was depicted by the police as the ringleader of the attack on the German-Arab Friendship Society, which left seven Arabs wounded. Mr. Ganschow said that the brothers had attempted to radicalize the group — dedicated to helping Arabs adapt to life in the city — and took revenge on it after getting into a fight with some of its members.

In their statements, Mr. Ganschow and other officials spoke euphemistically of "an Arab administrative department" in East Berlin as having been implicated in the March 29 blast and said they were exploring the possibility of asking East German authorities to help them pursue their investigation.

Mr. Ganschow identified the two other men arrested as Farouk Salameh, a 39-year-old Jordanian, and Faysal Sashanaweh, a 34-year-old stateless Palestinian who had acquired West German citizenship by marriage. Both were said to have lived in West Berlin for some time.

But the police official said that there were "very, very few clues that they were involved with the



Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi said he received terrorist training in Syria.

question of La Belle." The discotheque blast, which killed two and wounded 230, was laid by the Reagan administration to Libya's East Berlin mission and was cited in justification for the air strikes on Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya.

Mr. Hasi, according to well-placed security sources, has denied involvement in the La Belle blast. But one source said that the man

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U.S., Soviet Discuss Accidental Nuclear War

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A U.S. delegation is meeting with Soviet officials in Geneva on ways to reduce the risks of accidental nuclear war.

The two-day talks, which began Monday, have not been publicized by the Reagan administration. They were called for in the communiqué signed in November at the Geneva summit meeting by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The American delegation is headed by Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, and Robert B. Lindehard of the National Security Council. The chief of the Soviet delegation is expected to be Alexei A. Obukhov, the Soviet negotiator in Geneva on medium-range weapons.

Two influential members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and John Warner, Republican of Virginia, have pressed for "nuclear risk-reduction centers" to reduce the chances of an unintended nuclear confrontation.

The Reagan administration has been skeptical of the proposal but has agreed to explore a limited version. One reason is to avoid alienating Mr. Nunn and Mr. Warner, who wield power on military budget issues, an administration official said.

The senators' plan calls for risk-reduction centers in Washington and Moscow that could be used to exchange information about American and Soviet military operations and to discuss military doctrine on each side.

The centers could also be used to coordinate American and Soviet responses to possible episodes of nuclear terrorism, to lessen the chance that a terrorist bombing would lead the United States to conclude that it was under attack by Moscow, and vice versa.

Mr. Nunn and Mr. Warner proposed that both centers eventually

See ARMS, Page 2

Large Mass Detected Halfway to Edge of Universe

By Michael Lemonick
Washington Post Service
PRINCETON, New Jersey — Princeton University astronomers have found evidence that an extremely large mass is halfway between Earth and the edge of the observable universe.

Although the mysterious object has not been seen directly, the discoverers estimated that its gravity is equal to a thousand large galaxies combined.

The discovery near the constellation Virgo could lead to a revolution in understanding of the universe. The object has been impossible to classify, according to Edwin L. Turner, a Princeton astrophysicist and principal author of a report on the find in this week's issue of the British journal Nature.

"The most conservative explanation would be that it's a cluster of galaxies as large and dense as any we've ever seen," he said.

"The problem is," he added, "that we should be able to see such a big cluster quite easily in our telescopes, and we don't." Observations with more sensitive radio telescopes also have failed to see evidence of such a mass.

The other possibility, considered extremely exotic by astronomers, is a black hole with the mass of 1 quadrillion stars and something called a cosmic string, a sort of crack in space itself.

"We may be seeing something that has only existed in our theories until now," said J.R. Gott, another Princeton astrophysicist.

Evidence of the new object, gathered in early March with the 158-inch (4-meter) Mayall telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory near Tucson, Arizona, is in the form of a double image in the sky. What seems to be two quasars, galactic cores so bright they are visible even at the universe's edge, is really just one.

The double image, a kind of space mirage, is caused by an intervening object whose gravity is so powerful that it bends the quasar's light, like a distorting lens. Predicted by Albert Einstein and others in the 1930s, the phenomenon was found first in 1979 and has been seen five times since. None of these so-called gravitational lenses, however, has been as powerful as this one.

The newly discovered lens separates the quasar images by about 2.5 minutes of arc, about 30 times the separation caused by the other lenses.

Astronomers have said they are convinced by the size of the separation that the unseen object, the source of the gravity causing the double image, must be unprecedentedly massive.

Mr. Turner acknowledged a dim possibility that the double images might be two distinct objects but said the evidence makes

this extremely unlikely. Spectral analyses of both images, in which their light is separated into its component colors, shows that each has essentially identical component wavelengths. Quasars usually are quite different in species.

"It would be too much of a coincidence for two quasars to be so nearly identical," he said.

Word about the new lens has spawned a flurry of papers exploring its consequences for prevailing theories about the universe. The 200-inch telescope atop Mount Palomar in California is being trained toward the lensing object and is also seeking evidence that other, fainter nearby quasars may have been lensed into double or triple images.

The number of images is important. If the lens is a cluster of galaxies, it will produce three or more images. If it is a black hole or cosmic string, it will produce two.

Moreover, all pairs of string-generated images would be arrayed with one image on each side of an invisible line. But if the object is a black hole, the images would be paired around a common center. Preliminary searches have revealed only the pair of images, making it impossible to answer the question.

Cosmic strings and black holes are two of the newest additions to astronomy's menagerie of theoretical objects in the cosmos.

Both are thought possible, but neither has been seen for certain.

Of the two, black holes are thought more likely. They are born when stars run out of fuel and collapse. If the star has enough mass, collapse is inescapable. Instead of stopping when the mass is compressed into a solid, compression continues indefinitely, beyond the point at which atoms lose their identity.

Finally, the gravity is so strong that light cannot escape. The star, now only a few miles wide, is black. Black holes can grow to enormous size by pulling in other stars, but astronomers calculate that it would take longer than the universe has existed for one to accumulate enough mass to be as powerful as the newly discovered object.

Cosmic strings, much more speculative, are strings of matter left after formation of the universe and far thinner than a subatomic particle but with a mass of billions of tons per inch of length. "Cosmic strings are a very exciting possibility in this case," Mr. Gott said, "because they should produce images with just this kind of image splitting."

If none of the proposed theories about the mass proves correct, the unsolved puzzle could keep astronomers busy for years.

"My personal guess," said Bohdan Paczyński, a Princeton astrophysicist, "is that this is what will happen."

AMERICAN TOPICS



TRADITION-BUSTERS — Stephanie Salgado, 16, left, and Marie Hawkins, 18, seniors at Salinas High School in California, are protesting a 100-year-old rule stating that only girls with male dates can attend the senior prom. The teen-agers say their boyfriends won't take them to the dance, so they want to go together.

Step Into the Shoes Of a 'Rebel Fighter'

When Randy Patchett announced in southern Illinois that he was running as a Republican for the U.S. Congress, he brought along Leonard Teller, whom he described as "now fighting in the jungles" of Nicaragua as assistant to one of the rebel leaders, Edén Pastora Gómez. Mr. Teller told the audience he normally does his talking "with a machine gun."

The visit generated a lot of local publicity. Then staff aides to the incumbent congressman, Kenneth J. Gray, a Democrat, acting on a tip from a constituent, found Mr. Teller managing a shoe and sportswear store in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, D.C. He said he had not been to Nicaragua since 1981.

"The only jungle war he fights is Georgetown traffic," said a spokesman for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Mr. Teller said he is an assistant to Commander Pastora, but that he serves in Washington as an unpaid lobbyist and spokesman.

Short Takes

It's old stuff in Europe, but this month Florida pharmacists became the first in the United States allowed to prescribe certain drugs. They can now sell head-lice shampoo, some cold and headache medicines and certain fluoride products for preventing tooth decay without a doctor's prescription, and charge customers "professional fees" for evaluating their problems. The druggists say the law will help Florida's many elderly and low-income residents who

know what ails them and want to bypass doctors' bills.

James Ramsey, one of four teen-agers shot by Bernard H. Goetz, the "subway vigilante" in New York City in December 1984, has been sentenced to the maximum 25 years in prison for raping a pregnant 16-year-old woman on a Bronx rooftop. Mr. Goetz is free on \$5,000 bail awaiting trial on illegal weapons charges. His attorney, Barry Slotnik, said the Ramsey conviction demonstrates that "there is no question that Mr. Goetz is a judge of bad people."

The names of 108 servicemen killed or missing in the Vietnam War are being added to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. By Memorial Day, May 30, the list on the black granite slabs is to include all 58,130 fatalities of the war. The 108 additional names are those of 95 servicemen who died on combat missions in aircraft crashes at sites far from the combat zone, and 13 who died of wounds in hospitals.

Bret Clark, a novice Florida lawyer who appealed his speeding ticket all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, lost his case but got a five-page dressing-down from Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Calling the appeal "utterly frivolous," Justice Burger said it "suggests the dangers of a system of legal education that trains students in technique without instilling a sense of professional responsibility and ethics."

A tour-guide company in Manhattan has set up a \$5 tour of sites where Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, are reported to have made extravagant purchases, or to have bought real estate outright.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Libya Raid Fuels U.S. Debate on Value of Carriers

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. raid against Libya has reinvigorated the debate over the role and the cost of aircraft carriers.

Proponents of the aircraft carrier cite the controversy in Western Europe over the U.S. attack on Libya as primary evidence in their argument for more carriers.

"When you use a carrier you can operate unilaterally," said Norman Friedman, a naval expert. "The attitude of our allies shows that this capability is very valuable."

Pentagon officials, noting the debate in Britain over the raid, said it was highly unlikely that the United States would ask permission to launch F-111 bombers stationed there in a future mission against Libya or other targets that the U.S. government decides are "terrorist-associated."

But some skeptics maintain that aircraft carriers used in the raid did not pack a lot of punch.

In the raid against Libya, only 20 A-6 planes stationed on two carriers in the Mediterranean were available to attack Libyan targets with precision strikes at night, a type of attack that the navy calls important in minimizing the risk of U.S. and civilian Libyan casualties.

Thus, F-111 bombers were flown from Britain. The debate over the value of carriers, which has persisted since President Ronald Reagan took office, sometimes has pitted top De-

Navy Board Backs Blimp's Return as 'Radar Platform'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy board has given its blessing to returning the blimp, which saw heavy duty during World War II, to active duty for the first time since 1961, naval sources say.

The executive board of the Chief of Naval Operations has recommended to the navy secretary, John F. Lehman, that he seek funds for construction of a fleet of 20 to 50 airships in fiscal 1988, according to the navy officials, who asked not to be identified.

The board concluded last week that a modern blimp could serve as a "radar platform" that could travel with ships and warn them against low-flying cruise missiles, the sources said. It also could replace more costly helicopters or planes.

Mr. Lehman has not reached a final decision on the blimps.

The U.S. Navy used nearly 170 blimps during World War II to help spot enemy submarines.

Defense Department officials against the navy secretary, John F. Lehman.

Critics have argued that carriers would be vulnerable targets if they were used to mount attacks against the Soviet Union in a conflict.

They also have maintained that the striking power of carriers is limited because many of the planes they carry must be used to defend the carriers against possible air or sea attack.

Proponents respond that carriers are flexible instruments for projecting power because the mix of planes can be adjusted for different types of missions.

Sam Nunn of Georgia, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that while carriers played an important role, some navy proponents had exaggerated their striking power against targets on land.

"The lesson," he said in an inter-

view, "is that land-based air force assets, in coordination with the navy, is a necessary ingredient these days."

Under the Reagan administration, the navy has pushed hard for increasing the number of carrier battle groups from 12 to 15 and has maintained a larger share of the military budget than the army or the air force.

The total cost of an aircraft carrier battle group, including the aircraft but not personnel, is about \$17 billion, according to naval testimony to Congress.

Navy proponents argue that while air force bases may be cheaper than aircraft carriers, such bases do not always remain under U.S. control.

In making the case for buying more carriers, the navy's leaders have stressed their value in conflicts with the Soviet Union.

Some navy officials said private-

ly that wartime scenarios against the Soviet Union were emphasized because Congress has been loath to sanction military force since the end of the Vietnam War.

But the popularity among Americans of the Libyan raid and the Grenada invasion may change that.

The April 15 raid against Libya has raised the issue of the effectiveness of a carrier's air power.

Military planners decided to conduct the mission at night to minimize possible casualties because the Libyan Air Force is not trained to operate at night.

Planners decided to use aircraft with electronic systems that allow them to fly at night at low levels and to attempt precision bombing strikes: A-6 aircraft.

The two carriers used in the raid, the Coral Sea and the America, carried a total of two squadrons of A-6 planes, 24 in all. Of these planes, four were to be used as

refueling tankers for other planes and six did not participate.

In the mission, 14 A-6 planes set out for two sets of targets in the eastern part of Libya. Of these, two did not carry out the mission.

Additional A-6s could have been flown out to the carriers, but some officials said such a move would have risked alerting the Libyans.

The operation also was seen as a useful demonstration of cooperation between the navy and the air force, which flew F-111s against three targets. Other navy planes attacked Libyan radar, provided air cover, or otherwise helped the execution of the air force mission, navy officials said.

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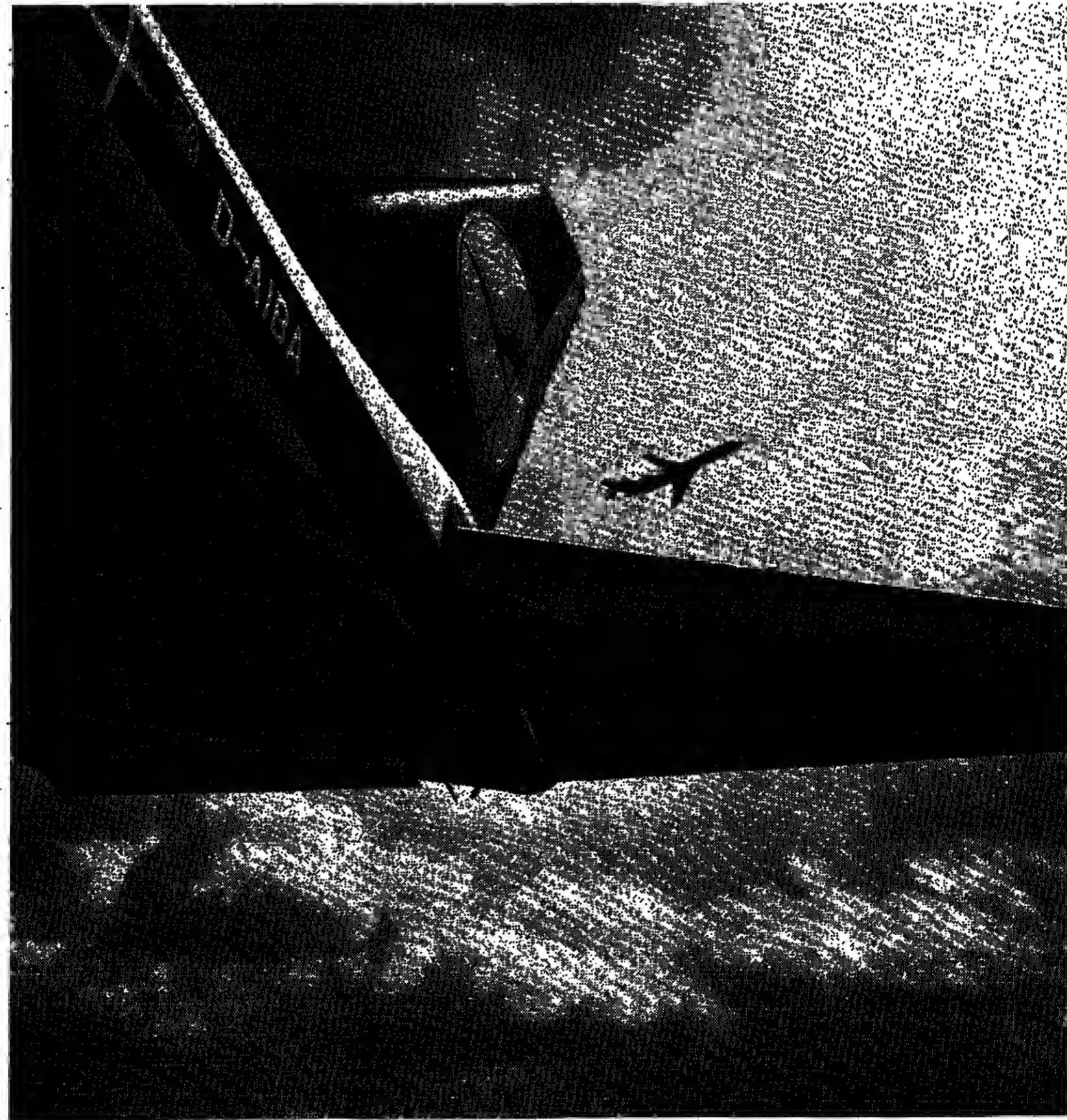
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U.S. Senate Panel Nears Passage of Tax Package

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee moved toward passage of a radical tax-overhaul bill Tuesday, defeating efforts to preserve deductions for state and local sales taxes.

The bill, worked out in closed meetings over the weekend, would cut the top individual tax rate from 50 percent to 27 percent, reduce the corporate rate by nearly a third, and end many deductions and credits.

Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon and the committee's chairman, said that under the bill, 80 percent of taxpayers would be taxed at a 15-percent rate, and more than six million poor people would no longer be taxed. The proposal would also nearly double the personal exemption, to \$2,000.

As the committee worked its way through the sales-tax and other amendments, it appeared that there was enough support in the committee to protect and pass the package. By 13-7 votes, the committee rejected amendments that would have continued the tax deductions. The committee also defeated, 9-9, a proposal to continue allowing full deductibility of business meals and entertainment.

Foreign-Income Ceiling Cut

Robert C. Siner of the International Herald Tribune reported:

The Finance Committee voted Monday to lower the \$80,000 foreign-earned income exclusion to \$70,000, but it decided not to subject the exclusion to the minimum tax.

Americans abroad may now exclude \$80,000 of income earned abroad from U.S. taxes. That figure will rise to \$85,000 for income earned in 1987, to \$90,000 for 1988, and \$95,000 for 1989.

A tax-revision package drawn up by Mr. Packwood and the committee's staff would have subjected the exclusion to a 20-percent minimum tax above a threshold amount.

Monday's action, proposed by Senator John Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, drops the minimum tax on the exclusion. But to avoid loss of tax revenues, the exclusion was lowered to \$70,000 and frozen at that level.

The House has already voted to subject the exclusion to a 25-percent minimum tax as part of a tax-revision package it passed last fall. The House bill would also lower the exclusion to \$50,000.

Under the House proposal, an overseas taxpayer would total salary allowances, interest and dividend income, then take personal exemptions and itemized deductions or the standard deduction.

The taxpayer would then subtract a "threshold amount" of \$30,000 for a single person or \$40,000 for a married couple. Twenty-five percent of what was left would be the minimum tax.

After calculating the minimum tax, the taxpayer would compute taxes using the \$50,000 exclusion, and pay whichever was greater.

The Senate panel's bill would enable overseas taxpayers to take the exclusion at \$70,000, rather than the current \$80,000, without being subjected to a minimum tax.

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Lufthansa

Libya, Soviet at Odds After U.S. Air Raid

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Soviet relations with Libya have become strained over what Tripoli regards as Moscow's lukewarm support after the U.S. bombing raid last month and Soviet reluctance to provide Colonel Moammar Qadhafi with sophisticated radar equipment, officials in Tripoli were quoted here as saying. The Lebanese weekly *As Saifi*, known for its close connection with the Libyan regime, reported Sunday that Tripoli has been highly critical of the Soviet attitude toward the U.S. attack, which targeted Colonel Qadhafi's headquarters in the capital and struck at bases in Benghazi, Libya's second-largest city.

According to the newspaper, Colonel Qadhafi chided Soviet reporters during a session at an undisclosed location April 24. He told them that Libya had taken a blow that was originally intended for the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. The Libyan leader said on Soviet television that the sophisticated U.S. bombers used to strike at his country were designed for attacking Moscow and Warsaw Pact capitals.

Libya is one of the Soviet Union's closest Arab allies, although Colonel Qadhafi has stopped short of concluding a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Russians, insisting that Libya is a nonaligned country.

Tripoli is known to have bought billions of dollars worth of weapons from Moscow, including long-range anti-aircraft missiles delivered earlier this year.

As Saifi quoted unidentified Libyan officials as saying that Moscow has turned down repeated requests from Tripoli for sophisticated radar equipment.

The radar system supplied to Libya by the Russians is the same as the one Israel has already penetrated in Syria and other Arab countries.

"This is at a time the Americans are using the most sophisticated weapons they have to strike at the Arabs," an official reportedly complained.

In the aftermath of the U.S. raids, Colonel Qadhafi is said to have exchanged several messages with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Although the contents were not disclosed, they reportedly covered Libya's demand for stronger Soviet backing and more sophisticated military hardware.

A week after the American raid, a Soviet warship made an appearance off the Libyan coastline in what was described as a show of solidarity with Tripoli. But newspapers in Kuwait said Moscow pulled out several hundred military advisers from Libyan missile bases only two days before the U.S. jets struck.



HEAVY PRECAUTIONS — Police escorted an armored prison van Tuesday to London's OM Bailey court carrying an Irishman accused of planting a bomb in a Brighton hotel in 1984. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher narrowly escaped injury in the blast, which killed five people. Security was called the tightest in the court's history.

U.S. Oil Companies Deny Being Told Of June 30 Deadline to Leave Libya

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Officials at the five American oil companies with holdings in Libya said late Monday that they had not been told of a possible Reagan administration order to cease operations in that country by June 30. But two said they would comply with such an edict, even if it meant abandoning about \$1 billion in assets.

Despite reports Monday from the economic summit meeting in Tokyo that President Ronald Reagan had decided on a June 30 deadline, State and Treasury Department officials said that the future of the companies was still under discussion. The officials said they were not aware that any decision had been made or that the United States had promised its West European allies that the companies would be given a deadline for leaving Libya.

In Tokyo, however, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said the oil companies would have to pull out "shortly" as proof that the administration is serious about economic sanctions against the government of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

Mr. Reagan has been embarrassed by charges that the United States wants the Europeans to take economic action against Libya while permitting American companies to remain there.

Some reports from Tokyo also quoted unnamed administration officials as saying that the five companies — Occidental Petroleum Corp., Marathon Oil Co., Conoco Inc., Amerada Hess Corp. and W.R. Grace & Co. — would have to withdraw by the end of June.

June 30 is the expiration date of special licenses under which the companies were allowed to keep operating after Mr. Reagan set a trade embargo against Libya in January.

The five corporations, which account for roughly half of Libya's daily export of crude oil, were given the extension after arguing that an abrupt departure would have given Colonel Qadhafi a "windfall" gift

of installations and equipment. The extension was supposed to give them time to arrange sales of their assets to Libyan interests.

The five companies said Monday that they had heard nothing of administration plans except through press reports from Tokyo. However, spokesmen for Conoco and Marathon said these companies would obey an order to stop operating.

The other companies said they could not comment until they had a clearer idea of administration intentions and the legal and financial ramifications.

■ Tax Break Ended

The Senate Finance Committee voted Monday night to deny a major tax benefit to Americans who continue working in Libya in defiance of Mr. Reagan's orders. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The tax-overhaul bill amendment would rescind the workers' eligibility to have up to \$80,000 of annual earnings exempted from federal income taxes. The exemption, in effect for several years, is designed to make U.S. companies more competitive abroad.

Israel Signs Accord on SDI, Is 3d U.S. Ally to Participate

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Israel joined Britain and West Germany on Tuesday as the third U.S. ally to take part in President Ronald Reagan's space-based anti-missile defense program.

The U.S. Defense Department announced that a memorandum of understanding between Tel Aviv and Washington was signed Tuesday at the Pentagon by the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, and the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger.

Under previously signed memorandums, British and West German companies are already competing with American companies for research contracts in the multi-billion-dollar U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, often called Star Wars.

SDI is aimed at developing lasers, rail guns and other space-based weapons to destroy attacking nuclear missiles and warheads in flight.

The United States also has been courting Japan and Italy, which have expressed strong interest in SDI and the offshoots that high-technology research might provide in commercial fields.

Israeli officials said Tuesday that they were especially interested in any side benefits that could help them bolster their own defenses against aircraft and other conventional weapons.

On March 27, Mr. Weinberger and the West German economics minister, Martin Bangemann, signed an SDI cooperation agreement at the Pentagon after months of negotiations.

Last December, Mr. Weinberger and Michael Heseltine, then the British defense minister, signed a 12-page memorandum of understanding on SDI despite a U.S. refusal to guarantee British companies a concrete percentage of available research contracts.

■ Countermeasures Proposed

The Soviet Union has proposed a series of countermeasures to SDI, including more missiles or warheads to overwhelm American space-based weapons and ensure "unacceptable damage" in retaliation for any attack, United Press International reported from Moscow.

The official Novosti press agency said Soviet scientists, led by the director of the Space Research Institute, Roald Z. Sagdeyev, have concluded that proposed U.S. construction of an anti-ballistic missile system would free Moscow of current treaty restrictions.

The agency's list of countermeasures published Monday concentrated on increased numbers of existing weapons and said the Kremlin would not necessarily follow the U.S. lead in developing space-based weapons.

The Kremlin has accused Washington of planning to use the anti-missile weapons to protect the United States while launching a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

Novosti said the ending of restrictions under the unratified second strategic arms limitation treaty would give Moscow "broader opportunities to use its intercontinental ballistic missiles in massive retaliation."

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Margaret Thatcher

U.K. Praised By U.S. House For Help in Raid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives approved a resolution on Monday thanking the government of Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, for its help in the U.S. air strikes against Libya last month.

The resolution, which was co-sponsored by 245 House members, was passed by voice vote after a brief debate.

"When Mrs. Thatcher allowed our F-111s to leave their bases in Britain to take part in the raid, she could not know the outcome but she did know the cost," said Representative John G. Rowland, a Republican of Connecticut, referring to the criticism that Mrs. Thatcher's decision was sure to bring.

Only one member, Representative Mike Lowry, a Democrat of Washington, spoke against the resolution.

He objected to its description of the raid as "defensive," saying it was difficult to apply that word to a surprise night attack. And he said it was misleading to say that it was an anti-terrorist action.

Sofia Shares Data On Drugs Traffic

International Herald Tribune

SOFIA — The U.S. ambassador in Sofia said Bulgaria has adopted a more cooperative attitude to American requests for help in the hunt for international narcotics dealers and couriers.

"We're pleased we're making some progress in terms of cooperation and information sharing," Ambassador Melvin Levitsky said. Despite these positive steps, Western officials remain suspicious of Bulgarian tolerance or possible collusion with narcotics smugglers.

Swiss-U.S. Crew Is Victorious In Balloon Race

United Press International

PALM SPRINGS, California — A Swiss woman and an American newspaper cartoonist have been declared the winners in the annual Gordon Bennett Balloon Race in a contest so close that it took organizers a day to determine the winner.

The Switzerland-L.A. Times, navigated by Regula Hug-Messner, 67, of Switzerland, and co-piloted by Paul Conrad, 61, a Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist for the Los Angeles Times, touched down early Sunday near Salt Lake City, a day after taking off from here.

The U.S.-Swiss entry was declared the winner Monday after officials determined it had soared 525 miles (850 kilometers), seven miles farther than the second-place balloon, a Japanese entry called the Benihana, according to Frances Byrne, a race spokeswoman. Balloonists from Japan, West Germany, Switzerland and the United States participated.

"It was one of the closest races ever in international gas ballooning and our only second-generation win," Miss Byrne said. Mrs. Hug-Messner is the daughter of Emil Messner, who won the race in 1908.

The race, the oldest international balloon competition, was launched in 1906 by James Gordon Bennett Jr., publisher of the Paris newspaper that is now the International Herald Tribune.

U.S. Paper Prints in Europe

The Associated Press

ZURICH — USA Today, the daily newspaper sold across the United States, began printing its international edition in Switzerland on Tuesday for distribution in Europe and the Middle East.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Disappointing Tokyo Talks

The latest seven-nation summit meeting at Tokyo should not be sold short, even if it achieved little on the economic side.

growth above the longer-term cruising rate — which it must do to get massive unemployment down — it never will.

Mr. Gorbachev's Vietnam

Though he may fare better than his executed predecessors, Babrak Karmal has quit, for reasons of health, as leader of the Soviet-imposed regime of Afghanistan.

a closing of the rebel supply line through Pakistan. But the Russians ask for an unreasonable respite of a year or two before they pull out from Afghanistan.

Other Opinion

Deadlock Over Afghanistan

The opening of the seventh round of the United Nations-sponsored proximity talks between Pakistan and the Kabul regime in Geneva can be guaranteed to fuel speculation that peace might be at hand in Afghanistan.

years. Mr. Karmal was unable to impose his authority. What we know of Mr. Najibullah indicates that he is a stronger man.

Strong Words From Tokyo

Western world leaders had some strong words about terrorism at their summit meeting in Tokyo. If strong words were handouts, every terrorist in the world would be behind bars today.

U.S. Must Help Foster Democracy in Korea

By Kim Dae Jung

SEOUL — Secretary of State George P. Shultz will arrive in South Korea today for a visit, just when the relationship between South Korea and America is at a very important stage.

are played up in the press. A false impression is thus given to the Korean people that the U.S. government and Americans in general support and tolerate the Chun government.

the popular desires for freedom and justice are satisfied, the root cause of radicalism will disappear.

Mr. Shultz's visit will give South Koreans a chance to judge if U.S. policy toward Seoul has changed from being one seen as tacitly supporting the Chun regime.



Chernobyl and Shuttle: Lessons for East and West

By Boyce Rensberger

WASHINGTON — In just three months — from the Challenger space shuttle explosion on Jan. 28 to the Chernobyl nuclear fire that started April 26 — the world's two superpowers have sustained disastrous failures in highly advanced technological systems in which each had invested considerable national pride.

Mr. Kupperman attributed the greater concern for safety in America to a free press, which has publicized nuclear plant accidents and published demands for such precautions as containment domes.

No complex engineering works perfectly all the time, various NASA people said, and no fail-safe precautions could eliminate every chance of an accident. The shuttle was considered essentially operational, rather than experimental, even though its safety depended on thousands of components that had to work perfectly and had no backups.

The Chernobyl disaster may help us deal a bit more intelligently with the technology of nuclear war.

FROM OUR MAY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Just as Many American Tourists PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "Those perspicacious persons who like to have 'original' views on all subjects have given publicity to the opinion that the Paris tourist season this year will suffer on account of the Coronation of George V in London.

1936: U.S., France Sign Trade Treaty WASHINGTON — The United States and France signed a trade treaty here [on May 6], which it is believed will mark the beginning of a new era of development in the commercial relations between the two countries.

Reagan Era Is Springtime for Ancients

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Credit Ronald Reagan for at least one great achievement: He has made this the Era of the Greaser.

senator, but Madonna is its symbol. Yet out of this curious culture came Ronald Reagan, ex-broadcaster, ex-actor, ex-television host, launching a third or fourth career as a politician more than halfway through his sixth decade, and capturing the White House when he was well past retirement age.

Cassava: Poor Man's Cinderella?

By Jonathan Power

IBADAN, Nigeria — In all the debate over the last two years about African famine almost no one has mentioned the word "cassava." Although a crop that contributes significantly to the diet of over 800 million people, it is virtually unknown beyond its area of consumption.

Mr. Grant's opinion is shared by the humid tropical world's most important research station, the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, established in Ibadan in 1967 with a grant from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and the government of Nigeria.

So why has it been ignored? Why during this time of famine and widespread starvation has so much energy gone into shipping into Africa vast quantities of maize and wheat with hardly any attention being given to this most unusual crop?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982. KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen.

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LETTER Gorbachev's Silence The Chernobyl disaster must be a blow to all you wearisome knee-jerk Soviet apologists out there. Now try to explain this one away. While nuclear clouds wind their way around Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev, by his deafening silence, is showing his true colors. Like the Cheshire cat in "Alice in Wonderland," all this Soviet windbag has to offer us is his smile; there is no substance behind it and never was. Yet this nuclear cloud may have a silver lining.

Out of sheer good old fashioned fear perhaps both sides will abandon their "ho-hum-it-can't-happen-here" attitude and seriously figure out a live-and-let-live nuclear accord. As I gaze out of my window, I'm wondering why I gave up smoking. CHUCK PAINTER, Rome.

ARTS / LEISURE

For Merrill, It's Hearth Vs. Songs

By Michael Zwerin
PARIS — Helen Merrill does not like to leave her own environment, her own chairs and lamps, her own hearth. "I like to know where to find my hair dryer," she said in a dim, anonymous hotel lobby after a concert that had concluded with three encores.



Singer Helen Merrill: "I've always been a square."

She has spent most of her adult life trying to decide whether her hearth and belongings were more important than singing songs. Recent headlines hint both at her talent and at the pain that seems to have gone along with either catering to or ignoring it. "Helen Merrill Seeks Success After 30 Years of Problems" (Billboard); "Helen Merrill, 50s Jazz Singer, Creates '80s Star' (The New York Times); "No Tears, No Goodbyes, Just Straight Ahead" (Cash Box).

Bill Evans, then little known, to accompany her. She sang with Earl Hines's band. She was still in her 20s and her promise was enormous. While in her teens, she had married a clarinetist and had a son (she has two grandchildren now). When the marriage broke up, she went to Europe with her young child. She worked some of the best clubs and hotels, mostly in France and Italy. She gathered a following. But New York was the capital, and she went back for another try. It was now the 1960s and rock was king. She tried, but had "some bad management and some very bad contracts."

After some work in Japan, she decided to move there. She lived in Japan for five years, learned the language, released records, became a star there. Then she married an American journalist. In 1977, after her husband was transferred to the United States, John Lewis of the Modern Jazz Quartet encouraged her to produce her own album. It won a Grammy nomination. In New York, she took stock. Her son was grown. She could no longer explain the neglect of her

talent. When she heard how Linda Ronstadt copied her phrasing and inflection and saw how popular that sound could be, she decided the hearth and belongings were not for her. George Avakian — who had produced Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong and others for RCA and Columbia — left retirement to manage her career. In the 1980s she began to work better rooms. Like the Carlyle and Carlos in New York. Some of her 25 albums began to be repackaged. A New York Times critic, Robert Palmer, put her in a league with Ella Fitzgerald and Sarah Vaughan. "Peter Keepnews described her in the New York Post as "a master of understatement and restraint." Mike Hennessey said in a review for Jazz Times of her 1985 album, "No Tears, No Goodbyes," a duo with the British pianist Gordon Beck on the French label Owl. "This will undoubtedly be one of my top albums of the year."

'Wonderful Town' Revival Is Perfect Gem

By Sheridan Morley
THIS is promising or, in some cases, proving to be a rich, rare, remarkable year in the English regional theater for the rediscovery of long-lost American musical classics. "Carson Jones" at Sheffield, "Pajama Game" at Leicester, "Annie Get Your Gun" and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" at Chichester, "Pacific Overtures" at Manchester, "Bobby and Bess" at Glyndebourne and, the best I have seen thus far, a new production at the Palace Theatre, Watford, of Leonard Bernstein's "Wonderful Town."

With a celebration of Greenwich Village life in the 1930s that managed, like Sondheim's "Company" two decades later, to sing all that needed to be said about life amid the skyscrapers as the two girls go from cold-water flats to prison cells on their way down the ladders of journalism and show business. Martin Connor's Watford production establishes Maureen Lipman as a musical star in that acid and curiously un-English tradition of Rosalind Russell and Elaine Stritch, ladies who when they wept, wept tears of dry Martini, and who when they ventured a high kick made sure it was close to the groin of some unfortunate male bystander. Lipman's Ruth may turn out to be the musical performance even of this big-band year, and she gets superb support from Emily Morgan as the more winsome sister, Eileen, and Ray Lonnien as the magazine editor who in "Quiet Girl" has one of the most haunting love songs Bernstein has written.

Some measure of the extent to which the American musical has collapsed in the three decades since "Wonderful Town" can be found at the Lyric Hammersmith Studio: "Angry Housewife" by A. M. Collins and Chad Hirst is a witless, plotless, aimless show from which several of the actresses playing the housewives of the title seem understandably to have departed during rehearsals. Those who are left enact the production with that air of grim determination by which English players occasionally signal to their audiences that we are all in this together and had better make the best of it. One or two of the numbers might have worked very well if anyone had bothered to build a book or a production around them, but the idea of four Middle-American housewives deciding to form a punk band is not enough to see us through two hours of truly stunning dramatic inadequacy.

Bernstein Festival: Attempt to Summarize a Protean Career

By David Stevens
LONDON — The Bernstein Festival organized by the London Symphony Orchestra and the Barbican Centre is an attempt to take a comprehensive view of the protean career of one of the United States' and the musical world's, natural resources. Inevitably there are some holes in the series of events that runs through Sunday, but Leonard Bernstein's career — as composer, conductor, pianist, teacher, author, popularizer — is too easy to summarize.

John Mauceri, the festival's music director, has juxtaposed a wide range of Bernstein's music with that of composers he has admired and championed and from whom he has drawn musical sustenance. If Bernstein sometimes seems to have spread himself thin or taken too many detours, here he is the centerpiece of what amounts to a festival of 20th-century music, with an American accent. The range is from Mahler to Bizet, Stravinsky to Britten, Shostakovich, Copland and Bartok.

Leonard Bernstein stepped in for Tate on Friday, already well embarked on his career. But he was impressive in conducting, without scores and with plenty of nervous energy and professional assurance, the first symphony of Bernstein and Mahler. Bernstein's "Jeremiah" symphony had its premiere a few weeks after that spectacular conducting debut, when he was 25. The voice is already personal and assured, but close to the roots that the composer Oliver Knussen cites in the program, "the Mahler-Shostakovich symphonic tradition filtered through Stravinsky and Copland, and expressed through a breathtakingly personal and direct melodic gift."

Joyce Castle tossed off the Old Lady's polka tango with comic aplomb, and Bonaventura Botone relished the nasty Governor's Schottische. Done this way, the suite almost makes a better case for "Candide" than the full-length staged version. The Richard Hickox Siogers handled the ebullient duties for both Bizet and Bernstein splendidly, and even supplied the voices for minor solos in "Candide."

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PARIS 5th LE BLYBOS
PARIS 6th LA MEDITERRANEE
PARIS 7th LA PETITE CHAISE

Turks Say Soviet Tried To Halt Nureyev Date
ANKARA — The Soviet Union tried to persuade Turkey not to allow a performance in Istanbul this week by the Soviet-born ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. Nureyev is directing and playing the male lead in an Istanbul State Opera and Ballet production of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty," which opened Sunday.

DOONESBURY
MUSEUM ADMINISTRATOR BABS COYER TALKS GREATLY ABOUT THE BUDGETARY NIGHTMARE THAT HAS LEFT MRS. REAGAN'S CONVINCTIONS IN THE FUMBLE OF HER MIND.

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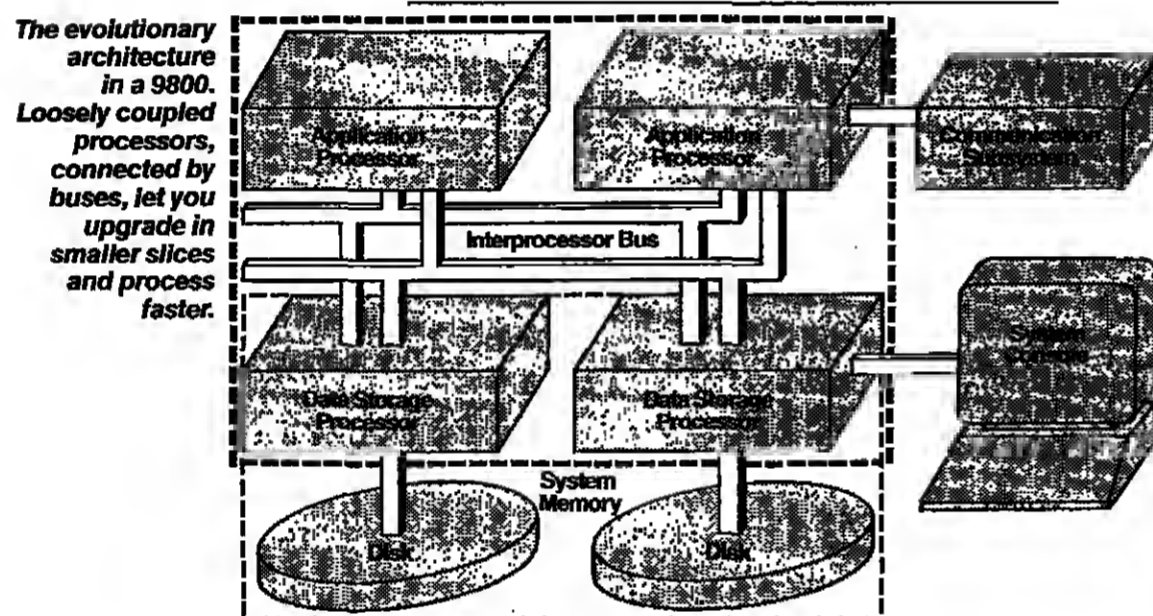
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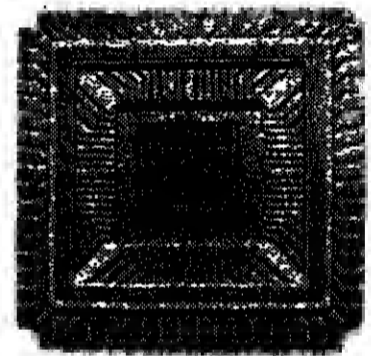
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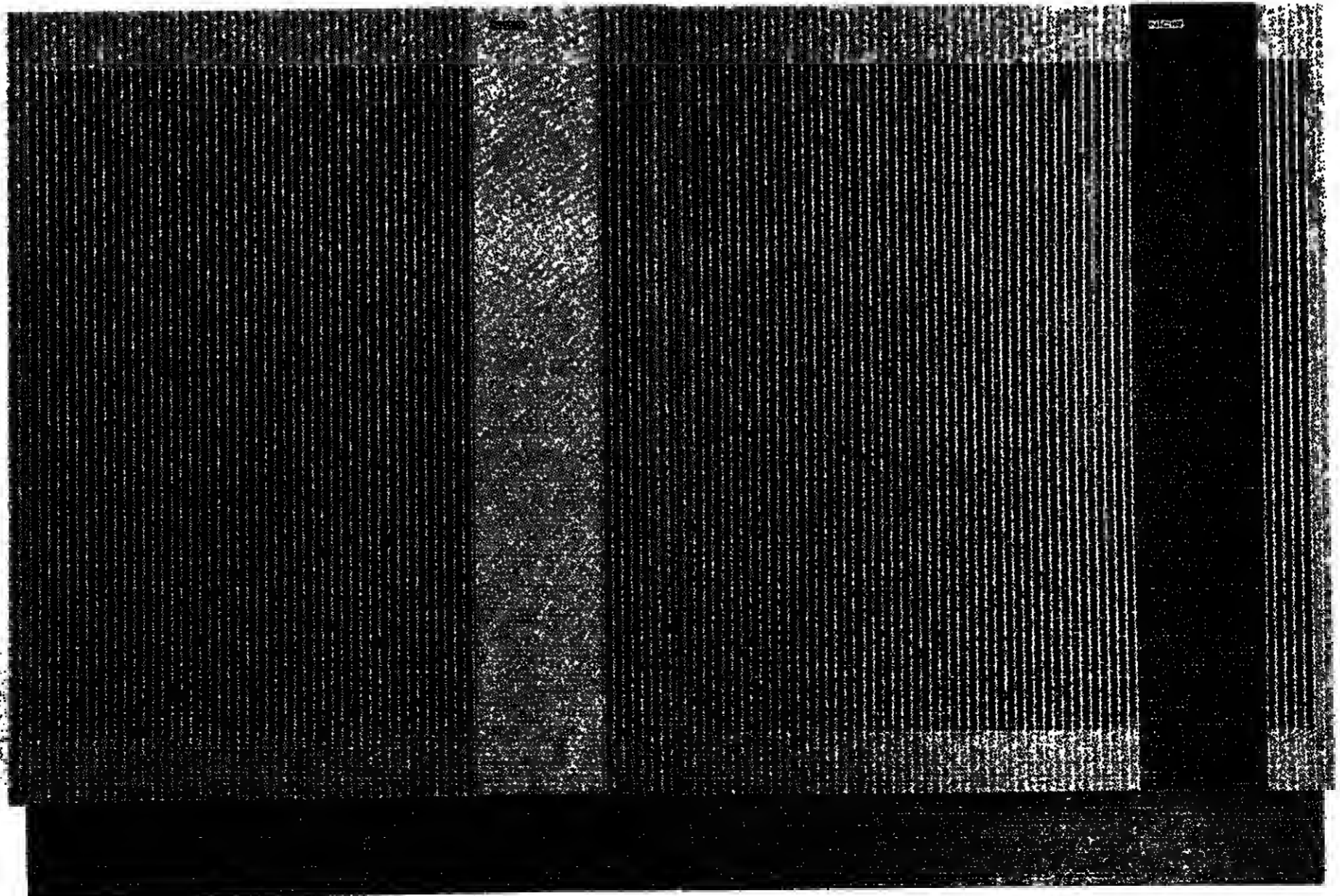
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U.S. Futures

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains, Soybeans, and Corn. Columns include contract name, price, and change.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Livestock (Cattle, Hogs, Pigs) and Metals (Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium).

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Currency Options (Philadelphia Exchange) and Financial (US Treasury Bills, Treasury Bonds, Municipal Bonds).

NYSE Closing

Table of NYSE Closing prices for various stocks and indices, including Dow Jones Industrial Average and S&P 500.

Tuesdays NYSE Closing

Table of NYSE Closing prices for various stocks and indices, including Dow Jones Industrial Average and S&P 500.

Table of Paris Commodities prices for SUGAR, COCOA, and COFFEES.

Table of London Commodities prices for SUGAR, COCOA, and COFFEES.

Table of Asian Commodities prices for SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES and KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER.

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities and currencies.

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices for various Treasury bonds and bills.

Table of London Metals prices for ALUMINIUM, COPPER, and LEAD.

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Table of DM Futures Options prices for German Mark options.

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices for S&P 100 index options.

Table of London Metals prices for ALUMINIUM, COPPER, and LEAD.

Table of NYSE Highs-Lows for various stocks, including IBM, Microsoft, and Apple.

Table of NYSE Highs-Lows for various stocks, including IBM, Microsoft, and Apple.

Australian Firm Buys 75% Stake in Deak & Co. - NEW YORK - Deak & Co., which filed for bankruptcy protection in December 1984, is being bought by a subsidiary of the Australian company Deak & Co.

Financial-Futures Mart Opens in Hong Kong - HONG KONG - Speculators in the Hong Kong stock market, Asia's largest after Tokyo, had their eyes on a new game Tuesday as trading in the first financial-futures contract began.

SEC Rejects Suspension of Oil-Accounting Rule - WASHINGTON - The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has unanimously rejected a proposal to suspend its requirement that companies use the current market price to value their reserves in reports to shareholders.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bayer's Profit Dropped 1% in First Quarter

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany — Bayer AG reported Tuesday that world group pretax profit fell 1 percent in the first quarter to 810 Deutsche marks (\$370.7 million) from 820 million DM a year earlier.

The management board chairman, Herimann Strenger, said that Bayer, a chemicals, plastics and pharmaceuticals company, expects only restricted growth in 1986 after three years of strong rises, but said profit and volume should hold at a high level.

U.K. Clears Purchase of JMB by Westpac

LONDON — Britain's trade and industry minister, Paul Channon, has decided to follow the recommendation of the director general of fair trading and will not refer the proposed acquisition by Westpac Banking Corp. of Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd. to the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission, it was announced Tuesday.

COMPANY NOTES

Coleco Industries has agreed to purchase Selchow & Righter, one of the leading U.S. marketers of board games, for \$75 million. Selchow & Righter is best known for the marketing of popular games such as Trivial Pursuit, Scrabble and Parcheesi.

BMW to Raise 555 Million DM Via Rights Offer

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG said Tuesday that it would raise nominal capital by 150 million Deutsche marks (669 million) through a one-for-four rights issue priced at 185 DM. The issue would raise an effective 555 million DM and increase nominal capital to 750 million DM.

CBS to Cut Costs, Jobs; Cites Reduced Revenue

By Peter J. Boyer New York Times Service NEW YORK — CBS Inc. has begun a major cost-reduction drive that will eliminate hundreds of jobs across the network's broadcast operations in the coming months, company officials said.



Van Gordon Santer, president of CBS News.

The cutbacks, to be achieved through layoffs and attrition, are in addition to those made last year and are aimed at all operations within CBS Broadcast Group, which includes news, entertainment, sports and the network's owned-and-operated stations.

Farm Banks In U.S. Post Net Loss

NEW YORK — The Farm Credit System, the largest U.S. agricultural lender, had a first-quarter net loss of \$206 million, compared with a profit of \$118 million in the first quarter of 1985, FFCB Funding Corp. said Tuesday.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Citibank Makes Changes In Pacific Operations

By Brenda Erdmann International Herald Tribune LONDON — Citibank has announced a number of management changes in its Asia-Pacific operations. The bank has appointed Carlos Palomares to head its individual-banking business in the Philippines and Guam. Previously, he was head of consumer banking for Saudi American Bank, a Citibank affiliate in Saudi Arabia.

Salomon Names New Unit Head

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Salomon Brothers International in London has recruited a director of Commerzbank AG to head its new West German subsidiary. The investment bank said that Peter Coym will be joining its ranks on July 1 and that the new unit, to be based in Frankfurt, will be established in the second half of this year.

Total Says Profit, Volume Increased By 9% Last Year

PARIS — Cie. Francaise des Pétroles, known as Total, said Tuesday that consolidated group net profit rose 9 percent in 1985 to 1.43 billion francs (\$205.2 million) from 1.31 billion francs in 1984.

Mr. Scott, who launched Citicorp in New Zealand six years ago, will move to Melbourne, where he will head a new business unit that will concentrate on developing Citibank's global private-banking business with individuals in Australia and New Zealand.

John Abbott has been named managing director of the Citicorp investment bank in New Zealand, responsible for merchant banking and capital-markets activities. He was country corporate officer for Uruguay.

ArianeSpace in Japanese Pact

PARIS — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. of Canada said it restored a common stock cash dividend and declared a payout of 25 cents (18 U.S. cents) a share because of its outlook for the rest of 1986 and improved first-quarter results.

Lombor PLC, Britain's mining giant, agreed with the Mozambique government to develop a gold mine over 25 years in northern Manica province close to the Zimbabwe border.

Mitsubishi Bank has established an affiliate, Mitsubishi Trust International Limited, in London to provide a range of financial services, notably corporate financing, investment counseling and Eurobond activities.

National Semiconductor Corp., the U.S. computer giant, will invest a further 50 million Singapore dollars (\$23 million) over the next three years to increase production at its Singapore plant.

Sasatchi & Sasatchi Co., the British advertising company, said it was holding talks with Ted Bates Worldwide of the United States but declined to confirm that it was planning a merger that would create the biggest advertising company in the world.

Hammerstein Co. has announced that salary freezes have been imposed and its work force reduced to cope with depressed market conditions that resulted in an 80 percent drop in first quarter earnings.

Genetec of the United States has been awarded a contract from the Swedish Telecommunications Administration to build an electronic mail system in Sweden.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Back Page)

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Table listing AMEX closing prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table listing stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 6 MAY 1986. Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

Floating-Rate Notes. Table listing floating rate notes with columns for currency, rate, and other details.

Pounds Sterling. Table listing exchange rates for Pounds Sterling.

E.C.U. Table listing exchange rates for the European Currency Unit (E.C.U.).

Deutsche Marks. Table listing exchange rates for Deutsche Marks.

Canadian Dollars. Table listing exchange rates for Canadian Dollars.

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA "MINISTRE DE L'ECONOMIE NATIONALE" (MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMICS). Text regarding economic development and investment opportunities in Tunisia.

DEAN WITTER WORLD WIDE INVESTMENT TRUST S.A. Société Anonyme d'Investissement. Text regarding the investment trust and its services.

Handwritten signature: J. J. White

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Bonds Edge Up as U.S. Auction Is Awaited

By Christopher Pizzey

LONDON — Dollar sectors... over the weekend, retail clients would focus their attention on the Treasury auctions.

over the weekend, retail clients would focus their attention on the Treasury auctions.

"If they [the auctions] go well, we could be in for another decent rally. But if the Japanese decide not to bid to any great extent the market may be in trouble," a dealer at a U.S. securities house said.

Also launched was a \$100-million primary-capital perpetual floater for New Zealand Development Overseas Investments, guaranteed by the Development Finance Corp. It is callable after five years and was lead-managed by Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

In the European currency unit sector, Citicorp issued a 50-million-ECU bond paying 7 percent and priced at par. The 7 1/2-year bond was quoted on the market at a discount of 1 1/2.

Sumitomo Special Metals tapped the equity-warrant sector with an \$80-million, five-year, bond issue. The par-priced bond has an indicated coupon of 24 percent and was lead-managed by Daiwa Europe Ltd. As with other recent equity warrants, it was trading well above par on the market at around 108 bid.

Also launched during the day were a 17-billion-yen bond issue for Borg-Warner Acceptance Corp., a 150-million Australian dollar bond for IBM Australia and a \$30-million convertible bond for SCI Systems Inc.

VW: Revenues Drop

(Continued from first finance page)

on its top-selling models, the Golf, Jetta, and Audi luxury cars. Mr. Hahn emphasized, however, that VW has no plans to increase output at its U.S. plant in Pennsylvania, which is outfitted to produce only the Golf. Although an increase in U.S. output would theoretically offset the dampening effect of the dollar exchange rate, company officials acknowledge that the Golf has been slow to catch on in the United States, partly out of American buyers' dislike of the car's hatch-back style.

For VW, shipping exports of its more expensive Jetta model to a receptive U.S. market makes more sense than trying to raise Golf production in the face of weak demand, company officials said. VW hopes to sell more than 300,000 automobiles in the United States this year, up from 290,000 in 1985. Of last year's total, 210,000 were imported and the remainder locally produced.

World sales are expected to top 2.5 million units after 2.4 million in 1985, VW said. Mr. Hahn said he expects to sign in the near future a final agreement with Spanish officials on the planned takeover of SEAT, the unprofitable Spanish automaker.

Mr. Hahn also indicated that the planned acquisition of a 5-percent stake in Italy's Olivetti SpA — with an option to increase that to 11 percent — was seen as more than simply a financial investment.

He hinted that the venture could lead to close cooperation between the two companies.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Surges as Bonn Draws Line

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar surged sharply higher in Europe on Tuesday after West German officials warned at the Tokyo economic summit meeting that the U.S. currency had fallen far enough and that they might intervene to support it.

The advance ran out of steam in later trading in New York, however, and the dollar closed firmer but well off its day's highs in volatile trading there. Dealers said the pull-back reflected the market's conviction that the United States and some European countries want a further drop in the dollar.

"Nothing is changed in terms of our dollar sentiment," said Earl Johnson, chief currency trader for Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago.

In New York, the dollar closed at 165.80 yen, up slightly from 165.35 there on Monday, but well under the day's high of 168.10. It also rose to 2.193 Deutsche marks from 2.1903 on Monday; to 1.8395 Swiss francs from 1.8315, and to 7.0080 French francs from 6.9750.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar surged 4 pfennigs, to 2.2208 DM at the afternoon fixing in Frankfurt, after the West German

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

reports from Tokyo, but later lost some ground as traders sought to assess the likely impact of the summit meeting.

The dollar rose above the 7-franc level at the afternoon fixing in Paris, to 7.0880, and gained nearly 24 lire in Milan, to be fixed at 1,523.50. It closed in Zurich at 1.8455 Swiss francs, up from 1.8243 there on Monday.

The dollar closed later in London at 2.2088 DM, up from 2.1960 at the opening, and at 166.35 yen, up from 165.80 at the opening but off the day's indicated high of 168.15. London currency markets were closed Monday for a holiday.

The British pound, meanwhile, continued on the sidelines, closing in London at \$1.5340 after opening at \$1.5395.

(Reuters, IHT)

MOROCCO: The Struggle Toward Solvency With Baker-Style Reforms

(Continued from first finance page) The first fruits of Morocco's economic shift are starting to appear. The deficit on its external payments dropped to \$950 million last year from \$1.9 billion in 1982 and is expected to be \$500 million to \$600 million this year. Economic growth has gone up from 2.4 percent to an estimated rate for this year of at least 4 percent. Last September, Morocco secured a new IMF loan and rescheduled its debt to foreign governments.

But if Morocco's experiment indicates the viability of the Baker proposals, it also suggests that the cure is necessarily slow and precarious. The biggest immediate threat to the progress Morocco has made comes from the admission of Spain and Portugal to the European Community this year, which imperils Morocco's thriving fruit and vegetable exports to northern Europe.

"We're guaranteed our present outlets until 1990, but after that we face ruination if we don't get new concessions," Mr. Zahidi said, adding that Morocco had requested membership in the community because of this threat. The application has not received any formal response from the community's 12 members.

Western diplomats here are concerned that King Hassan, who will celebrate a quarter century on the throne this year, may take advantage of falling oil prices and other strokes of luck to relax the economic adjustment strategy. A vague pledge by the king last year to spend \$1 billion to re-equip the armed forces has also aroused fears that new aid money might be diverted to the Sahara conflict.

Lack has played its part, too. The sharp drop in oil prices along with lower interest rates have brought the country \$400 million in savings this year. In addition, a four-year drought has ended, and plentiful rains are enabling the country to meet its own grain needs.

In Morocco's disputed Western Sahara region, which contains a quarter of the world's known phosphate reserves, the Moroccan Army has fought rebel forces to a standstill after King Hassan II made a political alliance with Libya last year that ended Colonel Moammar Qadhafi's support for the insurgents. Exploratory peace talks in the decade-long conflict have begun.

Mr. Zahidi said he expects to sign in the near future a final agreement with Spanish officials on the planned takeover of SEAT, the unprofitable Spanish automaker.

Mr. Hahn also indicated that the planned acquisition of a 5-percent stake in Italy's Olivetti SpA — with an option to increase that to 11 percent — was seen as more than simply a financial investment.

He hinted that the venture could lead to close cooperation between the two companies.

Lower Oil Prices to Cost China \$2 Billion in 1986

BEIJING — The fall in oil prices will cost China an estimated \$2 billion in export revenue this year, a government official said Tuesday. The official told Reuters that the country's oil exports this year would not be much lower than the 30 million tons (about 225 million barrels) shipped in 1985. But customs figures show that oil exports in the first quarter fell to 5.3 million tons from 6.5 million in the same 1985 period.

Mr. Hahn said he expects to sign in the near future a final agreement with Spanish officials on the planned takeover of SEAT, the unprofitable Spanish automaker.

Mr. Hahn also indicated that the planned acquisition of a 5-percent stake in Italy's Olivetti SpA — with an option to increase that to 11 percent — was seen as more than simply a financial investment.

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Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: Company, 1985 Revenue, 1985 Profit, 1984 Revenue, 1984 Profit

STARS: Management Tool

(Continued from first finance page)

because it is everywhere and people may be using it without telling you," says a Paris-based headhunter.

Some headhunters say they were disappointed with astrology and no longer use it. "Astrology doesn't help to select executives," says Thierry de Brem, an executive recruiter with Orade in Paris. "I stopped using it 10 years ago."

For most executives astrology may be too far out, but there is growing executive interest in the power of intuition.

"Society's current addiction to psychic advice is hardly what executives mean when they secretly admit to following hunches," writes Roy Rowan, author of The Intuitive Manager (Little, Brown, 1986.) "To the businessman or woman, words like 'precognitive' and 'psychic' smack of the occult. But suggest to this same sophisticated leader that he or she might indeed possess certain intuitive powers that could be of real assistance in generating ideas, choosing alternative courses of action and picking people and you'll elicit a rapt response."

Tuesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. Price, Change

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. Price, Change

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Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. Price, Change

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. Price, Change

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. Price, Change

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. Price, Change

Handwritten scribbles and numbers at the bottom of the page.

Handwritten Arabic script: 'كنا امة الفتح'

SPORTS

Padres Finding Park's Become Animal House

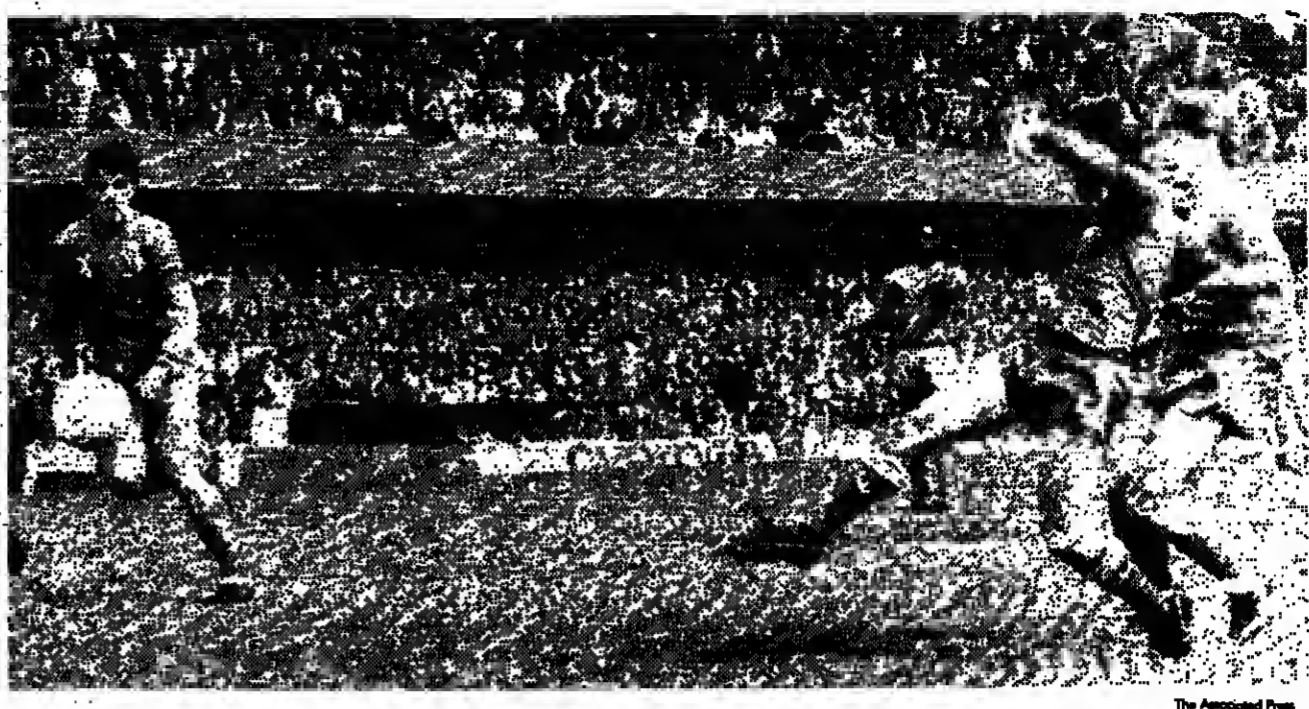
SAN DIEGO — Officials at Jack Murphy Stadium are declaring war against the birds and the bees and other animals that have taken up residence there...

Reds Lose Their 9th Straight

CINCINNATI — Things are looking brighter for the Cincinnati Reds. Monday night it took them longer to lose than it has lately...

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

year-old Phil Niekro, making his first relief appearance since 1984. Blue Jays 10, A's 6; In Toronto, Lloyd Moseby drove in four runs...



The man of the hour all week long, Kenny Dalglish (scoring, right) gave Liverpool the English First Division championship.

All in the Family and Peace in the Family

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Question: What deprived inner city has produced two teams which, although banished from competing abroad, could attract a worldwide television audience of 500 million?

No one in the city has any questions about the value of Kenny Dalglish. Indeed, no soccer aficionado in the world would be surprised if he wins the cup single-handedly.

Canadiens Win by 4-3, Widen Lead

NEW YORK — Montreal rookie goaltender Patrick Roy kept the New York Rangers in their place and his Canadiens one victory away from their first Stanley Cup final since 1979.



John Vanbiesbroeck stopped him on this thrust, but Claude Lemieux scored the winner in overtime.

NHL PLAYOFFS

Toy on Monday night made 44 saves — including 13 in overtime — until Claude Lemieux scored at 4:1 for a 4-3 triumph that gave Montreal a 3-0 lead in the best-of-seven Wales Conference title series.

backskating, fell in a collision with linesman Ray Scapinello, who was too far out from the boards. That opened up a 2-on-1 breakthrough, Mike McPhee stealing the puck after New York's Willie Huber fanned on it.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE Boston 600 000-4 8 Detroit 000 000-3 8 ...

Basketball

NBA Playoffs CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS Monday's Results Milwaukee 98-96 Boston ...

Bucks Think Small to Win Big

PHILADELPHIA — The Milwaukee Bucks named to their list last week Monday night and came away with a big victory.

from Philadelphia, 109-104, to square their best-of-seven Eastern Conference semifinal series, 2-2. Pressey's two free throws gave the Bucks a 104-102 lead with 1:46 to play, and his basket put Milwaukee up by 106-104 as the Bucks regained the home-court advantage with their first postseason triumph in the Spectrum in four years.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Kemp, Reinstated, Gets \$1.08 Million

ATLANTA (AP) — The state of Georgia on Monday paid \$1.08 million to Jan Kemp and agreed to reinstate her at the University of Georgia in settlement of a lawsuit that exposed preferential academic treatment of the school's athletes and triggered events that led its resident to resign.

NBA PLAYOFFS

PHILADELPHIA — The Milwaukee Bucks named to their list last week Monday night and came away with a big victory. With centers Alton Lister, Randy Brewer and Paul Mokeski all on the bench down the stretch, Coach Jon Nelson used "the small lineup and it was good for us all year."



Sidney Moncrief. In pain, 33 minutes and 13 points.

Arredondo Takes Smith's WBC Title

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Rene Arredondo of Mexico knocked out champion Lonnie Smith with 1:36 left in the fifth round to win the World Boxing Council super lightweight title here Monday night.

Notable

Jerry Sklar, general manager of the United States Football League rangings from Stalcoos, on college players who have tested positive for drugs. "We will not draft any players who came up positive. Our policy is we are not interested in more problems."

Major League Standings

Table with 3 columns: Team, W, L, Pct. American League East Division: Cleveland 16 8 660, New York 15 9 648, Boston 13 12 519.

NBA Playoff Schedule

Table with 2 columns: Date, Game. May 7: Philadelphia at Milwaukee, May 8: Philadelphia at Milwaukee.

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

Table with 3 columns: Team, W, L, Pct. Conference Finals: Montreal 4 3 560, N.Y. Rangers 1 1 1 6-3.

NHL Playoff Leaders

Table with 4 columns: Player, G, A, PTS. Gretzky, Edm 6 8 11, Gilmore, SL 15 8 17.

Advertisement for IB 1735 Blancpain watch, featuring a watch image and text: 'A World First. The only ladies automatic moonphase calendar watch. GARRARD The Crown Jewellers. 115 REGENT ST. W. LONDON W1A 3JL'

OBSERVER
Driven to Despair

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Last week's non-event in the Soviet Union reminded me of Augie, who used to be a neighbor of mine. Augie prided himself on his driving, which is a very American thing to pride yourself on. Almost all Americans rate themselves excellent drivers and the other 30 percent believe they can outride most of the people who race in the Indianapolis 500.

When I got home, though, a funny-looking piece of metal lay on my lawn. It looked like a piece of shattered radiator grille from the front end of Augie's car. Some kid had probably picked it up from under Augie's tailfins, three doors to the north, and tossed it toward my house hoping to break a window.

Dr. Robert Coles, 'Children of Crisis' and Irony

By Phil McCombs
Washington Post Service
CONCORD, Massachusetts — Dr. Robert Coles' big yellow house sits on a hill, half an hour from Cambridge. His BMW sedan is parked near the door. The child psychiatrist and Harvard professor, documentarian of the disadvantaged, writer whose 36 books include the prize-winning "Children of Crisis" series, a self-described Christian "searcher" who has been called "the greatest social conscience of his generation," is not aware of the irony presented by the BMW.



Dr. Robert Coles, teacher of "Guilt 105."

The BMW, the nice house — Coles brings these up in his classes, turning on himself. In a recent lecture he told of working with migrant farm workers but "I couldn't stand it so I checked into a Holiday Inn." The workers wanted to go too, but Coles refused them. "They might even stop picking the crops after a while if they got used to this Holiday Inn life. And who's going to pay the bill? The Ford Foundation will pay the bill pretty soon there won't be any of their money left" for grants. The story gets a laugh, but Coles is serious in urging students to examine their privileged lives and somehow put them to use in helping less fortunate people.

In Biloxi, before marrying and getting down to his life's work, Coles went through a period of depression and psychoanalysis. Then Walker Percy's novel "The Moviegoer," set in New Orleans and peopled by characters in various stages of existential despair, came out. In 1961, Coles recognized a "spiritual kinsman" in Percy, who is a medical doctor and Catholic convert. In 1978 Coles profiled him for The New Yorker magazine in a series that later became the book "Walker Percy: An American Searcher."

PEOPLE

Schcharansky Friend Seeks

Arvit Expecting Child
The Soviet human rights activist Anatoli Schcharansky and his wife Arvit, 34, who were reunited February after a 12-year separation, are expecting a child, a first in Jerusalem, says Mrs. Schcharansky's doctors have advised. Not to accompany her husband on his two-week U.S. trip starting next week, said Alexander Luma, friend of Schcharansky's who immigrated to Israel in 1976. Schcharansky, 38, was freed in a prisoner exchange Feb. 11 after nine years in Soviet prisons and labor camps. Mrs. Schcharansky emigrated to Israel the day after their wedding.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
BIRTHDAY DUES GIVEAWAY
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS
DOMINICAN DIVORCES
PERSONALS
MOVING

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
SWITZERLAND
LAKE GENEVA AREA
LAKE GENEVA + LUIGIANO

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
LONDON, luxury furnished flat

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED
Embassy Service
FLAT/OTEL INTL

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED
AT HOME IN PARIS
PARIS PROMOS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED
74 CHAMPS-ELYSEES 8th
8th near FG ST. HONORE

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
NEARLY NEW 2 ROOMS
NEARLY NEW 2 ROOMS

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
PHOTOGRAPHER seeks models

EMPLOYMENT
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM Swiss

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
GREEN CARDS/WORK VISAS
FINANCIAL PARTNERS

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INVESTMENT IN OIL & GOLD-SO
NEW LINE OF COSMETICS

BUSINESS SERVICES
10 Min. Away From ZURICH AIRPORT
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FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS
BEAT DJ BY 300%
MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

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YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS
NOW IN COPENHAGEN

DIAMONDS
DIAMONDS YOUR BEST
DIAMONDS YOUR BEST

SEEK AND FIND
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
INSIDE WEEKENDS
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE